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P&S

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1835.

GOOD NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT.

We received the following intelligence respecting the Connecticut Election, by express, from Hartford, yesterday.

Hartford, Monday Evening.

Dear Sir—The election which took place to-day has been very strongly contested, and it is probable that a much heavier vote has been polled than at any preceding election. As far as heard from, the Democratic vote has been very much increased, and from all I can learn, there seems to be but little room to doubt that we have elected our entire ticket by a small majority.

In the 1st, 2nd and 18th Senatorial Districts, our candidates are elected.

In this city our friends, this morning, expected to be beaten by 150 majority; but you will perceive that they are nearly equal to the Whigs. Very great excitement existed, but the election was not disturbed by riotous conduct.

You may be assured we have carried the State high and dry. The Whigs are down in the mouth, and it is not to be wondered at, as they have spent a great deal of time and money to keep the State Government in their hands.

The Democratic Congress ticket is probably elected although one of the Whig candidates, Holly, who is also on the Antimasonic ticket, may possibly be elected.

From the returns thus far received, the Whigs here give up, and unless I am very much disappointed, you will receive by To-morrow's mail conclusive evidence of a great Jackson triumph in Connecticut.

Last year there were 14 Democratic members of the Legislature from Hartford County; this year we are thus far sure of 21. We have also gained 2 in Middletown.

Hartford—Representatives elected, William W. Ellsworth and Henry Kilbourn, both Whigs—whole number of votes 1816—necessary to a choice 909—Ellsworth had 913—4 majority. Kilbourn's majority, 27—Foot's majority is only 8—last year the Federalists' majority was 72. The parties were tried to-day on the Congressional Ticket.

Middletown—1st Representative, Wightman, (dem.) 596—Russell (fed.) 459—scattering 11. W's majority 137. Second Representative, Plum (dem.) elected by 207 majority. For Senator, the Democratic majority is 222. At the last election the Whig majority was 104.

Farmington—Two Whig Representatives elected—Majority for Whig Congress ticket about 40. Foot's majority for Governor 44.

Durham—Democratic Representatives elected by 28 majority—Edwards majority 41—Democratic majority for Senator 51—for Congress ticket, 36.

Menden—For Representative, Wm. (dem.) 176—Bush, (fed.) 85—Democratic majority 91.

Berlin—Democratic Representatives elected—Democratic Senator, 90 majority.

Chatham—Democratic Representatives elected by 220 majority—Democratic Senator 226—Gov. Edwards 212 majority.

Simsbury—63 Democratic majority.

Glastenbury—Democratic Congress Ticket 142 majority.

Somers—In consequence of some informality in calling the Meeting in Somers, the voters generally voted for State Officers in Ellington, where the Whig Ticket had about 40 majority.

Marlborough—37 Federal majority for Congress Ticket.

Votes for Governor—1835.		Congress—1834.	
Dem.	Fed.	Dem.	Fed. Anti.
Hartford, 90 maj	8 maj	803	875
Berlin, 90 maj	265	238	
E. Hartford, 50 maj	91	142	
E. Windsor, 50 maj	184	301	
Enfield, 136	143		
Farmington, 106	152	46	100
Glastenbury, 234	157		
Suffield, 152	133		
Wethersfield, 95 maj	245	262	
Windsor, 212	193		
Middletown, 126 maj	471	445	
Menden, 176	85	167	125
Chatham, 212 maj	244	138	
Durham, 120	79	121	74
Simsbury, 63 maj	186	98	
Manchester, 25 maj	127	113	
Glastenbury, 295	158	234	137
New Haven, 591	811		
Ellington, 40 maj	69	99	
Marlborough, 48	79		

Mr. James's friends being satisfied with the Oration affair, now talk about his writings in the Post—if Mr. James desires it, he will reprint in two columns every thing that ever he wrote for the Post, as the whole of it would not occupy more than that space.—It is asserted that he got up the anti-bank meeting, in this city, last year. The suggestion, however, it is well known, came from another gentleman, who was lead to the conclusion that a majority of the citizens of Boston was against the bank, from the fact that the panic party had called upon nearly every resident, permanent as well as temporary, black as well as white, to sign their "Solemn Protest," and obtained only 6700 names, as they said themselves. The gentleman referred to took the census and the voting lists, and found that there were nearly three times this number of adult male residents in the city, and presuming that most of those who had refused to sign the "Protest" were against the bank, made the suggestion of calling the meeting to test the accuracy of this calculation. Mr. James had very little to do in getting up the meeting. He wrote the Resolutions, a very good combination of facts and arguments, which had been long before the public, but even these were corrected, pruned and "scratched" by another, as bad as was "The First Oration," before they were offered to the meeting.

Upon our first Page may be found the complete refutation of a vile slander upon a class of public officers in the Boston Custom House, lately published by J. B. Derby.

THIRTY DAYS LATER.

The following intelligence from Europe was received at this office yesterday by Express from New Haven.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Monday.

After a long interval, we have received, by packets arrived yesterday, Liverpool dates to March 12th, London to the 11th, Paris to the 9th, and Madrid to the 1st. The Roscoe, Captain Delano, sailed from Liverpool, March 12th,—the Caledonia February 21st, and the Utica, from Havre, February 28th. The packets of the 1st are not yet in.

The American Indemnity Bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of February 26, remarks that they would do so in about a fortnight; which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons, but evinced no intention to resign.

A debate of some interest took place in the French Chamber of Peers, February 23d, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favor of emancipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Rigny was far from doing.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Peterborough, which in a few hours destroyed sixty five houses, besides damaging many others. Thus in the short space of two hours [from a quarter past ten to a quarter past twelve o'clock at noon] 66 families, consisting of 300 individuals, were driven from their houses and habitations, and lost all they possessed.

A letter from Florence, of the 9th of February, says that on the 7th, at 50 minutes past 7 in the evening, several shocks of an earthquake had been felt there. No damage had been done; except some trifling injury to the Castles of Lucco and Vecchio, nor had any persons been hurt.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Liverpool, March 2.—Parliament was opened, with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday, February 26, by the King in person. His Majesty on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament House, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically, received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forget, even while disapproving and condemning those acts, that to William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time consistent, support of the cause of constitutional reform.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having returned to the sense of my people.
You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.

Upon the occurrence of this calamity I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances would admit should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for your permanent accommodation as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

With every directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that report was founded.

The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my allies, the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay.
They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within my recent experience.

The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you.

It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue.

Under all circumstances you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts, fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone a discussion in Parliament, the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest.

Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the title question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

Measures will be proposed for your consideration which will have for their respective objects, to promote the commutation of tithes in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

I have not yet received the report from the

Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations, but I have reason to believe it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the episcopal duties,—the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established church, and for devising the best mode of providing for the care of souls, with reference to the residences of the clergy in their respective benefices.

The special object which I have in view in the appointment of the Commission is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affection of my people.

I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom.

It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

I rely also, with confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws, which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion.

The closing paragraph was spoken by his Majesty with peculiar emphasis, and appeared to make a powerful impression. Twice or thrice during the reading of the speech a cloud passed over the sun, and thus obscured the page. His Majesty, perceiving what had caused the temporary shade, raised the paper so as to catch the light better, and continued reading. After the speech had been delivered, his Majesty again rose, (the peers, ambassadors &c. having risen,) and departed from the house, accompanied in the same manner as on entering by the great officers of the state and household. His Majesty was on the throne about twenty minutes, the speech having occupied nearly a quarter of an hour in reading. The speaker and members of the Commons then departed, and the house adjourned until five o'clock, when their lordships again assembled.

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' ADDRESS.

I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance, of our institutions in Church and State.

I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me, the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects of expressing their opinions, through the choice of their representatives in Parliament.

Speaker of the House of Commons.—The Reformers carried their candidate for speaker, Mr. Abercromby, by a majority of 10 votes, thus:

For Mr. Abercromby	316
For Sir C. M. Sutton	306

Majority for Mr. Abercromby 10
On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond precedent.

Second defeat of Ministers.—In the House of Commons Feb 26th, after a debate of three days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 7.

London, March 3.—From what has occurred during the last week, both in and out of Parliament, it is manifest that the present Ministers have resolved on maintaining their seats against the declared will of the Commons, as well as of the people, of these kingdoms.
—Morning Chronicle.

London, March 11.—The conversation in the House of Lords last night was very important. Lord Brougham asked the Duke of Wellington, if, in the present most important and critical aspect of affairs at St. Petersburg, there was any Minister appointed, and he drew a picture of the person universally admitted to be required for the occasion—one of fit rank, approved ability, mature experience, and tried discretion. The Duke denied that there was any thing extraordinary there.—What! when the Austrian Emperor is dead, and a person almost without ordinary faculties succeeds? What! when our fleet is ordered to anchor before Constantinople to watch Russia?

Capture of a British Vessel, and Massacre of the Crew by New Zealanders.—The latest accounts from Van Dieman's Land state that the particulars of the capture of the Harriet, Capt. Guard, and the massacre of twelve of her crew by the New Zealanders, had created a great sensation in the colony. The vessel went on shore, and the crew landed, having saved ammunition and several muskets. About 240 natives, with tomahawks, attacked Captain Guard and his men, and killed several, carrying them away, and cutting the bodies up in pieces. Mrs. Guad and her child were twice knocked down, but the remainder of her crew fought their way through the natives, having been rescued from twenty-eight to fourteen, and escaped by means of a body of a friendly tribe of islanders.

DREADFUL STORM—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Liverpool, March 2.—On Sunday night week, Feb. 22, a violent storm from the N. N. W. swept over this town. Up to midnight, the gale was not remarkably violent; as the morning advanced, however, the wind blew with all the force of a hurricane, scattering in the lower parts of the town, slates and chimney-pots in every direction, and in the higher parts unroofing houses, uprooting and dismembering trees, and levelling walls. The ravages of the storm have, we regret to state, been awful and melancholy on the adjacent coast. The loss of lives and the destruction of property at sea have, consequently, been lamentably great. The ship Norah, from Demerara, went ashore on West Hoyle, and of 15 persons on board including the Captain, all were lost except one seaman. The other vessel wrecked on Monday morning was the bark Robert Peel, of Bristol, Murphree, master, which sailed from Liverpool for South America on the previous Thursday. She was driven on the West Hoyle Bank, and was rapidly going to pieces. The captain and crew (sixteen in number) took to the quarter deck, which held together until morning; but the captain and three of the crew perished of the cold in the course of the night, and their bodies were washed overboard. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the Cheshire shore and sands, from the mouth of the Dee to the Rock-point in the Mersey, exhibited strong marks of the fury of the storm. In the neighborhood of Holyoke not less than seven vessels were

on shore, more or less damaged. Various articles of furniture and pieces of wreck were floating in the channel, and the shore was strewn with fragments of the Norah, from Demerara, and of the Robert Peel, for Brazil. The wreck of the Superb, steamer, lay on the Brazil Bank, opposite New Brighton, about a mile from the shore; whilst the Rescue, a Torquay schooner, flour laden, from Ireland, was stranded a short distance from the Red Noses. She struck on the North Bank on Monday evening, but, rising again to the tremendous sea which was then raging, she was swept on the main about eight o'clock at night, where she now lies discharging her cargo, which was considerably damaged by sea water.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Chamber d'Affaires et Vienn, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at one o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year, and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

FRANCE.

London, February 23.—The disorganization in the French Cabinet is such, that a change of a most considerable extent is expected as soon as the Chambers have decided on the American Indemnity. The names mentioned as the probable Presidents of the Council are M. Humann, M. Dupin, or Count Mole, but difficulties attach to the choice of any of the three.

Paris, Feb. 26.—A number of documents, in addition to those previously distributed to all the deputies, have been demanded by the members of the committee on the Bill relative to the American treaty, and have been accordingly laid before them. These papers have been separately and scrupulously examined, and are said to have thrown considerable light on the question, as far as regards the importance of the debt due by France. It appears, however, that they have not modified the opinions of the majority of the committee, which are still in favor of the grant of the twenty-five millions demanded by the United States, but it must also be recollected that eight of the nine Commissioners appointed to examine the Bill had before their election advocated its pure and simple adoption.

The most important among the documents which have been communicated to the committee, will be printed and annexed to the report, and the remainder will be deposited at the office of the committee, where they may be examined by all the deputies till after the vote on the Bill. It is stated that a number of the deputies, and particularly the Duke of Fitzjames and M. Berryer, are in possession of some remarkable documents not known to the committee, but which will be brought forward in the course of the discussion on the bill. The report is expected to be ready in a fortnight.

Toulon, Feb. 24.—We are assured that instructions have been sent to the commander of the Bellona frigate, which has just left our port for Mahon, to remain there, in order to keep in observation the American squadron which is in rendezvous in that port. On the same account, orders have been issued for several maritime armaments to be held in readiness to act on the issue shall be known of the pending discussions between France and the United States.

Paris, March 3.—There are terrible accounts in the Moniteur of the consequences of the gale on the African coast.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Feb. 23.—The change of Ministry which has been in contemplation for some time has at length taken place. The Duke of Palmella has accepted the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Bishop of Coimbra has been raised to the peerage, and, in consequence, has resigned the House Department, which has been given to Freire—the latter has been, as you know, Minister of Marine; and Count Villa Real has been appointed to the office of Minister of Finance.

We are here perfectly quiet. The Cortes and the Government appear, at present to go in perfectly unison.

SPAIN.

The Journal of Saragossa of the 18th Feb. has the following, dated 15th:—The enemy had attached great importance to the capture of Maesta, but this was repulsed with great loss by the garrison. According to a report of General Carala, General Lanza arrived at Maesta on the 15th, and on the 16th, he was defeated by the passage of Arquis and Santa Cruz de Campezo. On the 18th, Lanza followed the movements of the enemy. The action lasted from eleven in the morning till eleven at night. The enemy lost 400 men. On the 19th the disorganised remnants of the army of Onda, and were repulsed by the garrison.

A serious Carlist conspiracy had just been discovered at Cadiz, in consequence of the arrest at San Fernando of one of the chiefs of the rebels who had raised the standard of revolt in that province. The result of discovery, was that several persons of distinction had been arrested. Among them was Don Yriarte (or Yriarte) commander of the Presidio Correcional. It would appear that the plan of the conspirators was, in concert with the expedition commanded by the well known Moreno, to obtain possession of the fort of San Sebastian, and to hold it until Charles V. They were to be aided by 1200 prisoners, who are confined at San Sebastian. Among them are 400 of the rebels.

The rebel Chief, Don Marcos Torreयो, has been arrested near the frontier of Portugal.

GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 21, 1835.—The latest intelligence received from the Morea represents that peninsula to be in a very critical state; and it appears that in the districts of Messina, which were last year the scene of civil discord, discontent is most openly manifested.

The basis of a treaty have been entered into between our government and Mr. George Cochrane, for the establishment of a line of steam packets between Marseilles, Malta, Athens, Lyra, and Turkey.

TURKEY.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.—Two-thirds of the city of Adrianople, the quarter inhabited by the Greeks, were on the 24th Feb., destroyed by fire. The value of English manufactures destroyed is said to have amounted to 2,000,000 piastres.

Advices from Constantinople to 15th January state that the insurrection in Albania was at an end. The troops were returning.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 6.

Cotton—There has been a steady demand throughout the week. Cottons are firm, supported. 2000 American and 500 Bahia have been taken on speculation; 200 Pernambuco, 200 Maranhao, 200 Surat and 100 American for export. 2000 Surat are declared for auction on Friday next. Sales of the week 16470 bales, including 110 Sea Island 20 to 34; 4600 Bowed Georgia 84 a 114; 875 Mobile 9 a 124; 855 Alabama and Tennessee 9 a 124; 6700 New Orleans 9 a 114. Imports of the week 19000 bales.

Turpentine is without alteration of price, although 12s 6d has been accepted for 300 bbls; but the quality was very ordinary. No transactions are reported in American, Stockholm Pot and Pearl Ashes are very high, and are being merely 50 bbls of Montreal Pot at 34s 6d to 35s, and 40 bbls of Montreal Pot at 26s; the stock of Montreal Pot Ashes is now estimated at 1800 bbls, (1700 bbls new and 100 bbls old) the whole of which, with the exception of 100 bbls, is held by two houses, and of Montreal Pot also 1900 bbls. American Sugar—New York have been sold at 80s, and 50 bbls of Dutch at 81. A few casks of new American red Cloves have been disposed of at 55s to 56s. Nothing done in Quercitron (Irish or Bees) Wax. The sales of Tobacco consist of 200 hhds Virginia leaf, principally Va. 100; 120 hhds Virginia a standard, one-half on speculation, and of 50 hhds Kentucky stemmed, 20 of which have been taken by speculators; prices generally have advanced fully 1d per lb., and considerable parcels have been withdrawn from the market.

Saturday evening, 7th March.—The inquiry for Cotton the last few days has been for the common and middling qualities. The sales this day are 2500 a 3000 bags, including 650 Bowed at 9s 4d per lb. No change in prices.

March 10th Evening.—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 5000 bags, of which 3000 were American, at full prices. The inquiry at present is for Cotton under 10s per lb. The sales (Tuesday) there has not been so much doing; the sales only amount to 1200 bags, without variation in price.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Russell Baldwin, from Liverpool—Mr. Maitland and lady.
Per ship Roscoe, from Liverpool—Messrs Todd and lady of Hudson Bay; E. D. Foote, lady and sister, Geo. Watts and J. P. Ade, of New York; B. T. Loring and Wm Courts, of Boston; Jos. Carroux, of Barcelona; Robert Le lie, of Petersburg; Va. John Collins, of Liverpool; J. Barrister, of Birmingham; H. H. J. Humevet, of Paris; Dr. T. H. H. of North Carolina.
Per ship Utica, from Havre—Rev Dr Jarvis, Mr. A. Simard, of Montreal.
Per ship Caledonia, from Liverpool—J. Williamson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Davey, and 23 in the steerage.
Per ship Concord, from Rio Janeiro—Mrs Hammett, Mrs Morphen and son; Mr Samuel Dunn and Mr P. Anderson.

QUINCY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF QUINCY
The National Administration are requested to meet at French's Tavern, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Convention, to be held at Plymouth, on the 14th April.
A punctual attendance is solicited.
Per Order of the Town Committee.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—In the House, the Committee of Conference reported that no compromise could be effected in relation to the subject matter of difference on the bill concerning County Commissioners. This report was accepted, and all the disputed points conceded to the Senate, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Ten bills were severally passed to be enacted; several others to be engrossed. The progress of business was however at length interrupted, by the intervention of the bill to continue in force the law authorizing the taking of tolls on Warren Bridge. The bill was read again, and upon a motion to postpone the same indefinitely, a warm debate arose, which will not probably terminate except with the morning adjournment.

In the Senate, an order from the House, that the Committee on the Revised Statutes consider the expediency of expunging from their report, all words of a foreign language, and to explain all technical terms, &c. read and rejected.

An order referring the Militia Bill to the Com. on the Revised Statutes—laid on the table.

Bill to regulate attachments on mesne process—to change the names of certain persons—severally passed to be engrossed. Sundry bills passed to be enacted, in concurrence.

The remaining business was chiefly in concurrence with the House.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—

Messrs Luther Faulkner, George Darracott, Daniel Hastings, Wm T. Andrews, and Billings Briggs, were elected Directors of the House of Correction, in concurrence with the Common Council, and Charles Robbins, Master of said House.

Petitions of Cyrus Alger and 160 others, and Mary A. Capen and 364 other females, inhabitants of South Boston, praying that no licenses for the sale of ardent spirits may be granted in that part of the city the ensuing year. Read, and laid on the table.

The Committee on Paving were instructed to cause the lower bridge connecting Causeway street over the Canal, to be thoroughly repaired; and also contract for such materials as may be required for the repair of Southern free bridge, and when obtained, to cause said bridge to be repaired.

The Committee on Streets were instructed to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient, for laying out and making a street from Front street

